



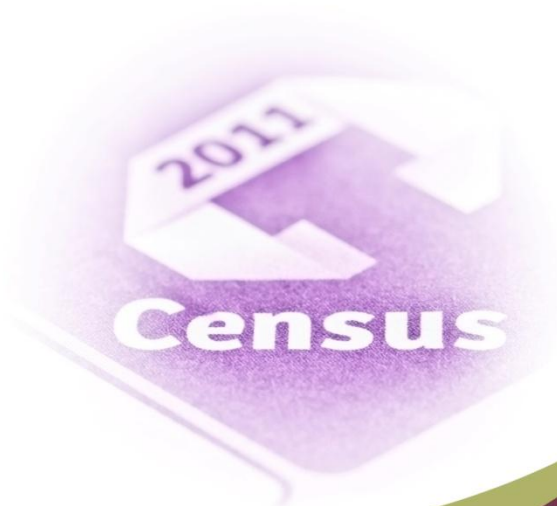
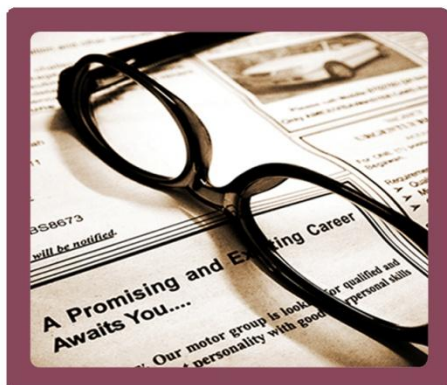
GIG
CYMRU
NHS
WALES

Arsyllfa Iechyd
Cyhoeddus Cymru
Public Health
Wales Observatory

2011 Census

A snapshot of key health, employment and qualification indicators

Indicator Guide



Contents

1	HEALTH: GENERAL HEALTH	3
2	HEALTH: LONG TERM HEALTH PROBLEM	4
3	QUALIFICATIONS: NO ACADEMIC OR PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.....	6
4	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: NS-SEC NEVER WORKED OR LONG TERM UNEMPLOYED.....	8

Contributors: Holly Walsh, Dee Hickey, Bethan Patterson, Nathan Lester, Rhys Gibbon, Ioan Francis, Hugo Cosh, Joanna Arthur, Tracy Price, Anna Childs, Gareth Davies, Margaret Webber.

© 2013 Public Health Wales NHS Trust.

Material contained in this document may be reproduced without prior permission provided it is done so accurately and is not used in a misleading context.

Acknowledgement to Public Health Wales NHS Trust to be stated.

Copyright in the typographical arrangement, design and layout belongs to Public Health Wales NHS Trust.

1 Health: General health

What is being measured?	Percentage of residents who assess their general health status as bad or very bad
How is this indicator defined?	General health is a self-assessment of a person's general state of health ¹ . People were asked to assess whether their health was very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. This assessment is not based on a person's health over any specified period of time.
Where does the data actually come from?	Census 2011: Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Who does it measure?	Residents. The main population base for outputs from the 2011 Census is the usual resident population as at census day 27 March 2011. For 2011 Census purposes, a usual resident of the UK is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months ² .
When does it measure it?	2011
What geographical area does it cover?	England and Wales, English regions, Wales, Welsh Local authorities, Welsh LSOAs
How is it calculated?	Tabulated from the Census returns, the number of residents who assess their general health status as bad or very bad, expressed as a percentage of all residents.
How accurate and complete will the data be for this indicator? Are there any problems, notes for interpretation or warnings with the data in relation to this indicator?	The data is taken from the 2011 Census and is the most recent source of health status data with universal population coverage. The data are likely to be an accurate indicator of general health status at the time of collection.
References	<p>¹ Office for National Statistics. <i>Final recommended questions for the 2011 Census in England and Wales: Health</i>. Office for National Statistics Census Programme, 2010. Available at: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/2011-census-questionnaire-content/question-and-content-recommendations/final-recommended-questions-2011---health.pdf [Accessed 20th March 2013]</p> <p>² Office for National Statistics. <i>Final population definitions for the 2011 Census</i>. Office for National Statistics Census Programme, 2009. Available at: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/2011-census-questionnaire-content/final-population-definitions-for-the-2011-census.pdf [Accessed 20th March 2013]</p>

2 Health: Long term health problem

What is being measured?	Percentage of residents whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot or a little by a long-term health problem or disability
How is this indicator defined?	<p>A long-term health problem or disability that limits a person's day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months¹. This includes problems that are related to old age.</p> <p>In the 2011 Census, people were asked to assess whether their daily activities were limited a lot or a little by such a health problem, or whether their daily activities were limited at all.</p>
Where does the data actually come from?	Census 2011: Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Who does it measure?	<p>Residents. The main population base for outputs from the 2011 Census is the usual resident population as at census day 27 March 2011.</p> <p>For 2011 Census purposes, a usual resident of the UK is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months².</p>
When does it measure it?	2011
What geographical area does it cover?	England and Wales, English regions, Wales, Welsh Local authorities, Welsh LSOAs
How is it calculated?	Tabulated from the Census returns, the number of residents whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot or a little by a long-term health problem, expressed as a percentage of all residents.
How accurate and complete will the data be for this indicator? Are there any problems, notes for interpretation or warnings with the data in relation to this indicator?	<p>The data is taken from the 2011 Census and is the most recent source of data on long term health problems with universal population coverage.</p> <p>The data are likely to be an accurate indicator of long term health problems at the time of collection.</p>

References

¹ Office for National Statistics. *Final recommended questions for the 2011 Census in England and Wales: Health*. Office for National Statistics Census Programme, 2010. Available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/2011-census-questionnaire-content/question-and-content-recommendations/final-recommended-questions-2011---health.pdf> [Accessed 20th March 2013]

² Office for National Statistics. *Final population definitions for the 2011 Census*. Office for National Statistics Census Programme, 2009. Available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/2011-census-questionnaire-content/final-population-definitions-for-the-2011-census.pdf> [Accessed 20th March 2013]

3 Qualifications: No academic or professional qualifications

What is being measured?	Percentage of residents aged 16-74 years who have no academic or professional qualifications
How is this indicator defined?	<p>The highest level of qualification is derived from the question asking people to indicate all types of qualifications held¹. People were also asked if they held foreign qualifications and to indicate the closest equivalent.</p> <p>There were 12 response options (plus 'no qualifications') covering professional and vocational qualifications, and a range of academic qualifications.</p> <p>These are combined into five categories for the highest level of qualification, plus a category for no qualifications and one for other qualifications (which includes vocational or work related qualifications, and for foreign qualifications where an equivalent qualification was not indicated).</p>
Where does the data actually come from?	Census 2011: Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Who does it measure?	<p>Residents aged 16 – 74 years. The main population base for outputs from the 2011 Census is the usual resident population as at census day 27 March 2011.</p> <p>For 2011 Census purposes, a usual resident of the UK is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months².</p>
When does it measure it?	2011
What geographical area does it cover?	England and Wales, English regions, Wales, Welsh Local authorities, Welsh LSOAs
How is it calculated?	Tabulated from the Census returns, the number of residents aged 16-74 years who have no academic or professional qualifications, expressed as a percentage of all residents.
How accurate and complete will the data be for this indicator? Are there any problems, notes for interpretation or warnings with the data in relation to this indicator?	<p>The data is taken from the 2011 Census and is the most recent source of data on qualifications with universal population coverage.</p> <p>The data are likely to be an accurate indicator of qualifications at the time of collection.</p>

References	<p>¹ Office for National Statistics. <i>Final recommended questions for the 2011 Census in England and Wales: Qualifications</i>. Office for National Statistics Census Programme, 2010. Available at: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/2011-census-questionnaire-content/question-and-content-recommendations/final-recommended-questions-2011---qualifications.pdf [Accessed 20th March 2013]</p> <p>² Office for National Statistics. <i>Final population definitions for the 2011 Census</i>. Office for National Statistics Census Programme, 2009. Available at: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/2011-census-questionnaire-content/final-population-definitions-for-the-2011-census.pdf [Accessed 20th March 2013]</p>
-------------------	---

4 Economic activity: NS-SEC Never worked or long term unemployed

What is being measured?	Percentage of residents aged 16-74 years who have never worked or are long-term unemployed
How is this indicator defined?	<p>The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation¹. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification.</p> <p>To assign a person aged 16 to 74 to an NS-SEC category their occupation title is combined with information about their employment status, whether they are employed or self-employed and whether or not they supervise other employees².</p> <p>A person is defined as long-term unemployed at the time of the 2011 Census if they were unemployed and the year they last worked was 2009 or earlier.</p>
Where does the data actually come from?	Census 2011: Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Who does it measure?	<p>Residents aged 16 – 74 years. The main population base for outputs from the 2011 Census is the usual resident population as at census day 27 March 2011.</p> <p>For 2011 Census purposes, a usual resident of the UK is anyone who, on census day, was in the UK and had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of 12 months or more, or had a permanent UK address and was outside the UK and intended to be outside the UK for less than 12 months³.</p>
When does it measure it?	2011
What geographical area does it cover?	England and Wales, English regions, Wales, Welsh Local authorities, Welsh LSOAs
How is it calculated?	Tabulated from the Census returns, the number of residents aged 16-74 years who have never worked or are long-term unemployed, expressed as a percentage of all residents.
How accurate and complete will the data be for this indicator? Are there any problems, notes for interpretation or warnings with the data in relation to this indicator?	<p>The data is taken from the 2011 Census and is the most recent source of socio-economic classification data with universal population coverage.</p> <p>The data are likely to be an accurate indicator of socio-economic classification at the time of collection.</p>

References

¹ Office for National Statistics. *The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification*. Office for National Statistics Census Programme, 2013. Available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/soc2010/soc2010-volume-3-ns-sec--rebased-on-soc2010--user-manual/index.html> [Accessed 20th March 2013]

² Office for National Statistics. *Final recommended questions for the 2011 Census in England and Wales: Labour market, the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification and travel to work*. Office for National Statistics Census Programme, 2010. Available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/2011-census-questionnaire-content/question-and-content-recommendations/final-recommended-questions-2011---labour-market.pdf> [Accessed 20th March 2013]

³ Office for National Statistics. *Final population definitions for the 2011 Census*. Office for National Statistics Census Programme, 2009. Available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/the-2011-census/2011-census-questionnaire-content/final-population-definitions-for-the-2011-census.pdf> [Accessed 20th March 2013]